1	2	3
Synthetic fabrics and yarn		379
Indian/foreign currency		248
Diamonds and precious stones		26
Dangerous drugs		1468
Others		1050
	TOTAL :	5001

Figures are provisional.

(c) The anti-smuggling drive in general has been intensified throughout the country with particular emphasis in the highly vulnerable areas of our sea-coast/land border regions. The preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs department remain vigilant against smuggling activities. The trends in smuggling and seizures made are kept under constant review for taking appropriate remedial measures in close coordination with the concerned Central and State Government authorities.

Stringent action is taken against the persons found involved in smuggling activities both departmentally as well as through prosecution in courts. Apart from confiscation of goods involved and imposition of penalties, in appropriate cases preventive detention under the COFEPOSA Act is also resorted to. Cases of seizures of Narcotic drugs are thoroughly investigated and action is taken under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.

SAARC Conference on terrorism held in Dhaka

*74. SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that SAARC Conference on terrorism held in Dhaka in June last has stressed the importance of concerted action combat terrorism;

(b) if so, what are the details of the recommendations adopted at the conference;

(c) whether the above recommendations have since been cleared by the SAARC Standing Committee; and

(d) whether India is likely to exchange and share its intelligence and expertise with other member countries and international agencies to meet the growing menace of terrorism in the country and if so, in what form?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A Statement containing the recommendations of the Study Group is laid on the Table of the House (*See below*).

(c) No recommendations will be considered by the Standing Committee at its meeting in August, 1986.

(d) Government of India will be prepared to implement the recommendations of the Study Group, including those relating to exchange and sharing of intelligence and expertise, as soon as they are endorsed by the SAARC Standing Committee and Council of Ministers.

Statement

Recommendations of the meeting of the SAARC Study Group on Terrorism

I. SAARC Member States should unequivocally condemn all acts, methods and practices of terrorism as criminal and deplore their impacts on life and property, socio-economic development, political stability, international peace and cooperation.

II. SAARC Member States that have not yet done so, may consider becoming

parties to the existing international conventions relating to various aspects of international terrorism in keeping with resolution 40 of the UNGA. The existing international conventions to combat terrorism include:

(a) Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed in Tokyo on 14 September, 1983.

(b) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at the Hague on 16 December, 1970.

(c) Convention of the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on *23 September, 1971.*

(d) Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crime Against Internationally protected Persons including Diplomatic Agents, concluded at New York on 14 December, 1973, and

(e) The International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages, concluded at New York on 17 December, 1979.

III. As a part of their obligation under international law each SAARC Member State should refrain, as per UNGA Resolution No. 2625(XXV), from organising, instigating, assisting or participating in acts of civil strife or terrorist acts in another State or acquiescing in organised activities within its territory directed towards the commission of such acts, when they involve a threat or use of force.

IV. SAARC Member States should call upon one another to take measures as may be appropriate at respective national level, for the prevention and elimination of terrorism. Such measures may require independent and coordinated in-depth study of the root causes of prevailing instances of terrorism, and harmonisation of domestic legislation relating to terrorism with each other and with existing international conventions.

V Member States or SAARC should resolutely support and uphold the recommendations of the UN Ad-Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, as adopted by the UNGA Resolution No. 34/145 of 17 December, 1979.

VI. Member States may give consideration to the setting of an appropriate mechanism for the identification of offences which may be regarded as terroristic and which for the purposes of extradition are not to be regarded as political.

VII. Cooperation among concerned security agencies of Member States could include exchange and sharing of intelligence relating to terrorism so as to prevent terrorist activities, through appropriate precautionary measures. The modalities of such cooperation can be worked out.

VIII. Some mechanism may be considered for closer cooperation and coordination on the terrorist problem among Member States and also between SAARC States and other international agencies such as ICPO-INTERPOL, the CONGRESS on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, etc. The modalities of such a mechanism could be worked out.

IX. SAARC Member States should cooperate by way of exchange of expertise. They could consult on how to improve existing protective measures against possible terrorist action. Training in the field of anti-terrorist techniques could be an area of cooperative activity. Training could also be imparted to concerned and selected personnel engaged in high terrorist-risk occupation on how to handle crisis situations. Seminars and workshops could be held on negotiating tactics with terrorists in a crisis situation. Consultations could be held with a view to evolving a common policy on how to react to terrorist demand, the advantages and disadvantages of different options, such as a firm and rigid no-concessions policy or a flexible approach could be discussed.

X. SAARC Member States should make persistent efforts so that the media exercises voluntary restraint in reporting on the acts of terrorism. The focus should be on highlighting the immoral and criminal aspects of terrorism and in any case terrorists or terrorism should not be romanticised.